

THE SOUTH AND EDUCATION

WHY THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SHOULD VOTE

For the Blair Bill--No Man Can Be Elected Governor or Senator Who Opposes It.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.)

NASHVILLE, May 10.--As a Democrat I regret to see the American taking ground against the Blair bill. I do not believe that any man can be elected Governor or United States Senator who takes open ground against the Blair bill. It is not because I am a pro-Unionist or a Republican or because I am in favor of a latitudinarian construction of the constitution, that I am in favor of the Blair bill. I believe a reduction of the tariff will increase the revenues of the Government. The Blair bill guards the rights of the States in every particular. The Federal Government has a great deal to do with the enfranchisement of the colored race, and, therefore, it should assist in their education.

The people of Tennessee are unable to bear a sufficient tax to establish a good system of public schools, and they need and should have federal assistance. The expenditure of this money among our people would be of vast pecuniary benefit. If the Northern Senators and Representatives are willing to make this appropriation, I can see no reason why we should object to it as a Democratic measure that I support it. What Garland, Lamar, Pugh and Hampton support must be good Democracy.

A STRICT CONSTRUCTION DEMOCRAT.

The South's Opportunity.

Nashville Union. We have a few newspapers in the South, and a few members of Congress in the South, that do not want the Southern States to accept from the government at all educational purposes.

The debate in the Senate where both sides were fully heard on the constitutional question and then the vote on the bill, in which a neten Democratic Southern Senators sustained the bill and six opposed it, make it wholly unnecessary for us to discuss the constitutional question. Therefore we proceed to business.

Shall the South, under the circumstances, accept the money? The Northern States get every year in the way of pensions about seventy millions of money. The South gets nothing--practically nothing--and can't afford to ask anything for widows and disabled soldiers.

The Federal Government freed the slaves, and under our institutions and system of government the Southern people are compelled, if they have public schools at all, to tax themselves to educate these wards of the nation. The burden is a heavy one. The North got immensely rich by the war--the stay-at-home part of the North--while the South had 4,000,000 of slaves taken and freed, and their horses and mules and cattle all taken, and their fences burned up and their farms laid waste.

Looking at this condition of things, the North comes forward and offers a bill to set apart \$7,000,000 for educational purposes, and so frames the bill that of the \$7,000,000 the South will get \$6,958,000 of the money. They say to us, your people can't have pensions, but you shall be taxed to pay our soldiers' pensions--this is unavoidable; and we can not pay you for the 4,000,000 of slaves taken by the government, nor can we pay you for the property we destroyed, nor can we return you the tax we unconscionably collected on your cotton. But we freed the negroes, and they are a tax on you. You have to build school-houses and educate them. We have a surplus in the treasury, and we will set apart \$7,000,000 for education, and so draw the bill that you shall have four-fifths of it.

To be specific and exact, the bill is so drawn that in any given year before the fund is exhausted, four-fifths goes to the South. Take the largest appropriation for any one year--\$15,000,000--and Tennessee gets \$1,201,376, Alabama gets \$1,272,867, North Carolina gets \$1,286,435, Virginia gets \$1,092,667, Georgia gets \$1,360,596, Kentucky gets \$786,435, Arkansas gets \$466,735, Florida gets \$219,887, Louisiana gets \$905,612, Mississippi gets \$486,334, Maryland gets \$339,284, Missouri gets \$422,836, South Carolina gets \$980,141, Texas gets \$780,455, West Virginia gets \$108,516, and Delaware gets \$51,544, making in all \$11,975,892 out of \$15,000,000, or 80.166,000 out of \$17,000,000.

To further illustrate by comparison: Massachusetts has a population of 1,787,055 and gets under the bill \$230,284; Tennessee has a population of 1,545,359 and gets under the bill \$1,231,266.

New York has a population of 5,082,871 and gets \$597,533. North Carolina has a population of 1,999,790 and gets \$1,286,435. Ohio has a population of 3,107,062 and gets \$264,252, while Virginia has a population of 1,512,165 and gets of this money \$1,092,667, and this is about the relative proportion through all the States.

The bill is a marvel of generosity on the part of the North. No Southern member supporting it. It would actually seem that, conscience-stricken like the unknown who return money to the Treasury, they are repenting for the 100 years of taking a and giving the South nothing, and they are making restitution by the most magnificent donation for school purposes.

The answer to this offer by a few of the ancient Democracy is that it is not according to Democratic principles to take this money. Now, if this is so we propose by resolution that we shall change the principles of the party. But, in fact, we have already shown that Mr. Jefferson is the father of this policy.

They Are Not Sorry.

There is one thing nobody ever regrets--that is, the day they first adopted Parker's Tonic as their regular family medicine. Its range is so wide, and its good effects so sure, that nothing else, except good nursing, are needed in a great majority of cases. Buy it, try it, and afterward it will not require any praise from us.

A Strange Tragedy.

Boston, Mass., May 11.--At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Frank N. Palmer, one of the best known homeopathic physicians of this city, left his residence with his four-year-old grandson, of whom he was very fond. This morning a telegram from Portland states that the doctor with the child took passage on the steamer John Brooks for Portland. During the evening the boy played around the steamer. Nobody noticed anything out of the ordinary in the conduct of the white-haired, kindly-faced old gentleman. When the little boy

got tired his grandfather put him to bed. At about 10 o'clock Dr. Palmer, saying that the boy was seasick and must have fresh air, carried him tenderly to the after-deck. The child complained of the cold, and the doctor sent a waiter for a blanket. A moment later Capt. Snowden, looking through an open door, saw Dr. Palmer with the boy in his arms jump from the rail into the water. The steamer was stopped and the boat lowered, but the bodies could not be found. After a long search the steamer continued her voyage. The doctor was 73 years old.

ABOUT JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HOW HE IS HATED BY GEN. JACKSON OF GEORGIA.

What the Ex-President of the Confederacy Has to Say About the Andersonville Prisoners.

NEW YORK, May 11.--An Atlanta (Ga.) special to the Times says: Almost simultaneously with the return of Jefferson Davis to Beauvoir, Gen. Henry R. Jackson, United States Minister to Mexico, returned to his home in Savannah. Gen. Jackson came from Mexico in April, almost solely to be present at the centennial in Savannah, held last week. He was to take a leading part in the celebration; and to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the Green monument and was down for months at half a dozen banquets. Four days before the centennial opened, the Confederacy's ex-President was invited to visit Savannah. As soon as it was known that he was going, Gen. Jackson wrote letters regretting that he could not fill the engagements which he had made. He assigned as an excuse the sickness of a member of his family at his country residence in the interior of the State, and he left Savannah before Davis got within 100 miles of the city. During the festivities of the centennial, Gen. Jackson remained away. To him the orations the ex-President received were wormwood. The bad blood between the two dates back to the Mexican war, when Davis's command on one occasion joined Jackson's. Both were young officers then, and Jackson took his company and arrested some of Davis's men. In the civil war Jackson impounded the President of the Confederacy for a command, and was snubbed. He has never forgiven Davis, and the feeling was so bitter that he would not remain in the city while the President was there.

Mr. Davis and the Andersonville Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sir--Having been for a time at the beginning of the war of the rebellion a soldier in the Union army, I have always had a desire to know from some authentic source why the Southern Confederacy, being at one time unable to agree upon terms of exchange of prisoners, and being at the same time unable to properly subsidize the Union prisoners confined at Salisbury and Andersonville, did not send them North on parole, until they were exchanged, as humanity required; and I accordingly addressed a respectful letter to Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States, requesting him to explain the matter and remove the stigma which in the minds of many people in the North rested upon his name. I received the reply which follows. Yours truly,

HENRY H. SAYLER.

Mecklenburg, N. Y., April 26, 1885.

BEAUMONT, Miss., March 29, 1886.

Mr. H. H. Sayler:

Dear Sir: It had been possible to stop slanderous tongues by the presentation of truth, or if even well-meaning people at the North had been willing to let the light of facts upon their prejudices, you certainly could not have supposed that at this late day a stigma was resting upon me in consequence of the great sufferings endured by the Union prisoners confined at Salisbury and Andersonville. The kind manner in which you write leads me to hope that though your mind has been filled with error, you are willing to hear the truth. Base and cruel was the treatment your people inflicted upon our men when they had them prisoners, and meanly they have sought to exculpate themselves against us. Wretches else I may have done which was censurable in a course of a long and varied life, I shall go to my final rest with a conscience perfectly free in regard to the treatment of Union prisoners. Instead, however, of presenting all the facts in the case in a manuscript form at this time, I will refer you to what I wrote years ago, and what was written by others, having the best opportunity to know the exact truth of the case. See "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," vol. 2, pp. 580 to 608, by Jefferson Davis, also a copy of the Southern historical papers, entitled, "Treatment of Prisoners," by J. William Jones, D.D., vol. 1, 3 and 4, pp. 1, Richmond, Va. (number of page indistinctly written) and, and to "The Southern Soldier," or Andersonville Prison, Compiled from Official Documents, by H. Randolph Stevenson, M.D. If I have manifested a feeling in this reply, I must ask you to remember that any charge against me of cruelty to prisoners was so exactly the reverse of the truth that it required a shameful and shameless disregard of all the obligations of a Christian as a gentleman ever to have made it. If you have seen the references which I have given you, I think you will rise from the prison with the conviction that you ought to have sought elsewhere for the truth instead of asking me to give you a denial of so unfounded an assertion. Respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE FLOWERS OF MAY.

I. In the meadows green they're blooming.

Where the merry lambs play.

And the sweet air perfuming

Dooms the lowing cattle stay.

By the brooklet softly flowing,

In the sweetest time of May.

Dearest to the earth bestowing,

Fair and fragrant flowers of May.

Winter scarce its leaves had taken,

Smiling to life awake,

The returning spring to greet.

Ye are blooming in your prime,

Diamonds to their retails elating.

Promise of the summer bringing.

In their beauty all complete.

Where it seems but yesterday,

Glittering ice and snow-drift lay.

Ye are blooming in your prime,

To the whispering zephyr bending.

To the zephyr's soft caressing.

While the joyous feathered throng

Welcome you with bursts of song.

And you, also, sing the lay

To welcome you beautiful flowers of May.

—Boston Courier.

Death of Old Chicago Board of Trade Man.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 11.--Josiah W. Preston, an old and well-known member of the Board of Trade, died at his residence, No. 1632 Prairie Avenue, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mr. Preston has been a member of the Board of Trade for the past twenty years. He was twice elected president.

THE TELEPHONE INQUIRY.

THE TAKING OF TESTIMONY RESUMED.

A Witness Who Declined to Give Information--Relations of the Various Companies.

WASHINGTON, May 11.--When the Telephone Investigating Committee met to-day, M. George Augustine, a stockholder in the Washington Telephone Company, was placed upon the stand. He said that Doctor Roberts and several other persons about two years ago had requested him to endeavor to effect a sale of the Pan-Electric patent to the Bell company. The negotiations with Mr. Vaile had failed, as the prices named by the Pan-Electric (\$5,000,000) was disproportionate to the value of the patents. Witness had seen only Col. Looney of the Pan-Electric in connection with the sale. Dr. Roberts and his son had nothing to do with the negotiations, and Mr. Young opposed the sale.

Mr. Arthur B. Brison of New York was the next witness. He said that in March, 1885, he had been retained by the National Telephone Company to defend the Pittsburgh suits. He told of his interview with the Attorney-General, in reference to the government suit and of his action in that and other matters, substantially as described by other witnesses. As to the Wilbur affidavit, the witness said that Wilbur wanted \$250 for his services in making the affidavit, but witness had given him only \$50 which had been paid in Van Benthuyssen's presence. Witness produced and submitted Wilbur's receipt for the money. Neither Mr. Young nor Mr. Harris were present, he said.

Mr. Ranney desired the witness to tell what had been said at the Ebbitt House conference between the Pan-Electric and National Telephone Company's representatives, but he declined on professional grounds to state what had been said, saying there was a good deal said that he was not at liberty to repeat.

E. N. Hill testified that he had been told of the Pan-Electric meeting at No. 1327 G street by another person not connected with the Pan-Electric, whose name witness absolutely refused to divulge. His informant had said that Mrs. Rimes, the landlady of the house, would make an affidavit that Mr. Garland had attended that meeting.

The committee directed witness to give the name of the informant, but he refused. Thereupon Mr. Ranney moved that the witness be presented to the House for contempt, but did not ask immediate action.

Witness pleaded illness and asked to be excused at this point, and his request was granted.

The committee then discussed for some time the contumacious conduct of the witness, and it was resolved to secure answers from him if there was any power in Congress to enforce them.

Adjourning.

Negro Killed.

St. Louis, Mo., May 11.--Henry Williams, a colored river boat hand returned home last night earlier than was expected by his wife, and found the latter in a compromising position with Carter Fisher, an ex-colored citizen. After being convinced that his eyes had not deceived him, he, taking Fisher, who fled, followed by the brute husband, who upon overtaking him, fired two shots into his right side, wounding him fatally. Williams escaped and has not been captured.

Terrible Effects of Hydrophobia.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 11.--A dog belonging to Mr. A. J. Hall, a farmer living near Cabott, near this city, went mad last week, and among animals which it wounded in its wanderings about the farm was a milk cow. The cow showed no signs of being affected by the wound and it was thought that hydrophobia would not result. Yesterday, however, the animal began showing the symptoms of the dreaded disease, and at the same time the farmers two little children, who had been nursing with the cow's milk, exhibited similar symptoms, and are in a critical condition, suffering the most terrible agonies. The other members of the family are also ill, but their symptoms are not so alarming as those of the children and some hope is expressed that they may recover.



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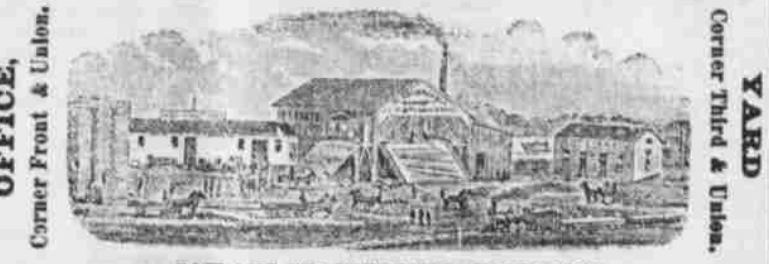
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